

REMOVAL & NEW GOODS.

JACOB NORBECK
Returns his thanks to his friends and neighbors for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business, and would inform them that he has removed to the room occupied for many years as a Store by Thomas J. Cooper, on the Hill, Baltimore street, and is just opening a very handsome assortment of
CHOICE GROCERIES,
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, all kinds of Tea, all kinds of Fruit, Fish, Pickled; also, several hundred bushels of **Hot Feed**, such as Wheat, Rye, Ship-stuff and Chopped Screenings; Powder and Shot, Curry-combs and Cards, Bird-cords, White-wash Brushes, Dusting-brushes, Shoe brushes, Lanterns; also all kinds of Essences, Hair Oils, Candles and Rose Soap, and every variety of **CANDY**, of the best kind.
The highest prices paid for **BACON** in Cash.
Call and see his Goods.
April 21.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

At the Sand-stone Front.

NOW received and for sale the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** that has been offered in this place at any time. They are all of our own make, manufactured out of our own Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c. We have
Coats from \$1 to \$20.
Pants " 62 1/2 cts. to \$10.
Vests " 62 1/2 cts. to \$5.
Boys' Clothing in Great Variety.
Our stock of Cloths consists of Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green, Drab, Chestnut and other colors. Our Cassimeres consist of Black, Brown, Steel Mixed, and every variety of Black, of Fancy colors. Also Marine Cassimeres in great variety. Plain, Plaid, and Figured Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Drab Deities, Silk Warp, Alpacaes, Black Satin, Buff White, Plaid and Fancy Marcelline Vesting. Call and see us, if we cannot fit you we will take your measure, and make you a garment on the shortest notice. Having the very best Tailors constantly at work cutting out and making up, we do things up in the neatest and best manner in the SAND STONE FRONT—and are hard to beat.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
April 7.

Fahnestock Brothers

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and handsome stock of **NEW GOODS**, and are prepared to sell to all in want any article in their line cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus having the advantage of all three markets, we can offer inducements which can not be elsewhere in the County. Our stock embraces
DRESS GOODS
of every variety. Summer SILKS, Chali De Laines, Bragues, Brilliantines, &c., and every thing fashionable for Ladies' wear. For Gentlemen, we have beautiful styles of Goods for Coats, Pants and Vests, &c. Give us a call, we deem it needless to enumerate the variety of styles and qualities of our large stock as we are prepared to furnish everything in our line, at the lowest price. Call early at
FAHNESTOCKS,
The Sign of the Red Front.
April 14.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT SAMSON'S

CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

If you want a suit of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, complete in every respect, of the latest style, and cheaper than they can be purchased at any establishment in the County—call at **MARCUS SAMSON'S**, opposite the Bank, in York street. I have just received from the Eastern cities the largest and best assortment of Goods ever offered in Gettysburg. In offering to sell **Better Goods** at **Lower Prices** than other dealers, I simply request purchasers to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of my offer, by a personal examination of my Goods and prices. Buying exclusively for cash, I can buy cheaper and sell cheaper than any other person in the County. My Goods are made up in the best style by experienced workmen, and can't be excelled by any customer. My stock consists of **PAJAMA'S** of all sizes, prices, colors and kinds, made up in a superior manner. **PANTS** and **VESTS**, of the latest and most fashionable city styles, and of every kind of goods suitable for Winter wear; also **BOOTS** & **SHOES**, and a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, consisting of extra quality linen-bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self-adjusting Stocks, and various other fancy articles; together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Mats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
I am also prepared to sell wholesale to country merchants desiring to sell again. Ready-made Clothing at cheaper rates than can be bought in the cities. If you doubt it, call and examine for yourselves.
MARCUS SAMSON.
N. B.—All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.
Gettysburg, April 14.

Hardware.

OUR stock of **HARDWARE** has been very much increased, and persons building or requiring anything in this department, should call and see **FAHNESTOCK'S** cheap stock.
April 14.

Stoves! Stoves!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of **COOK STOVES**, very cheap. Call and see them.
Sept. 4.

Varnish.

PERSONS wanting the very best article of **FURNITURE VARNISH**, can be supplied by calling on **S. S. FORNEY**.
May 19.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

OF all kinds can be had at **SCHICK'S**, as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper.
April 14.

CROCKERY WARE

A large stock of **Hampden Crockery Ware** just received at the cheap Store of **JOHN HOKK**.
May 3.

WOOL & COTTON CARPET

OF all kinds can be had at **GEORGE ARNOLD'S**.
May 3.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUEENSWARE

OF all kinds can be had at **COBEAN & PAXTON'S**.
May 3.

GLOVES & HOSIERY

OF all kinds can be had at **SCHICK'S**.
April 14.

AN extensive assortment of IRON and NAILS

Just received at **FAHNESTOCK'S**.
April 14.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF all kinds can be had at **MARCUS SAMSON**.
April 14.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers

OF all kinds can be had at **SCHICK'S**.
April 14.

Professional Cards.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his Office on the west side of the Luthan Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite S. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.
REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berchely, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner, Prof. M. Jacobs, D.D.
" H. S. Huber, " H. L. Baughner,
" M. Gilbert, " H. A. Mohlenberg,
Rev. R. Johnston, " M. L. Stoecker.
April 18.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,

ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,

No. 123 Lake street, Chicago.

COMMISSIONERS for the State of Mass

achusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.
March 24.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. D. Kertz.

W. M. B. McLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Penitents and Patents,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Paid Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.
Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in any war of the U. States a term not less than **fourteen days**, are entitled to **160 ACRES BOUNTY LAND**, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children, (if any), are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference necessary to make up the 160 acres can now be drawn.
Apply to the subscriber, at his office, in Gettysburg, where persons having **Land Warrants** to sell, may obtain the highest price for them.
K. G. McCREARY,
March 12.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for **BOUNTY LANDS** under the late act of Congress. Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.
JOEL B. DANNER,
Gettysburg, March 12.

Who Wants a Good and Cheap

DAGUERRETYPE?

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish
DAGUERRETYPES,
in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages almost unparalleled in the establishment of out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.
Charges from 50 cts. to \$10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.
Feb. 4.

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the **TAILORING BUSINESS**, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.
The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS are received. Call and see them.
April 16.

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known **HOTEL**, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. J. L. Lutz, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His **TABLE** will always be covered with the best of the markets can afford; his **LIQUORS** good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.
DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious.
PETER SHIPLEY,
Gettysburg, Nov. 13.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

C. H. NEEDLES,
Truss and Brae Establishment,
S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of the French Trusses, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability, with correct construction.
Hemoral or ruptured patients can be suitably remedied, as below:—Sewing number of inches round the hips, and stating size affected.
Cost of Single Truss, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. Double " \$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10.
Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.
Also for sale in great variety.
Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace.

For the cure of Prolapsus uteri; Spinal Pains and Supports; Patented Shoulder Braces; Chest Expanders and Director Braces, adapted to all with Spinal Shrinkers and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Adhesive Pads, Suspenders, &c., of all kinds and female.
Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.
July 20.

CHEWING TOBACCO

A first rate article on hand and for sale at **SAMSON'S**.
July 20.

IF YOU

Want **HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES** at least 20 per cent cheaper than you ever bought before, remember it is at **COBEAN & PAXTON'S**, where they are to be had in great variety, consisting of Gent's and Boys' fine Silk Fur and Slouch Hats, of the latest style, all colors and sizes, White, Black, Tan, Blue, Drab, Fawn, &c. Also, a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Fine Calf, Kip and Grain, Boots and Shoes, Gent's fine Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters.

BE CAREFUL

Ladies, if you want Walking, and fine Dress Shoes, such as Jenny Lind, Buskins and Ties, Kid and Morocco Slippers, also a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Dress Gaiters, with a large stock of Misses and Children's fine Gaiters and Shoes—then you find **COBEAN & PAXTON'S**, at the South-east Corner of Centre Square, before purchasing elsewhere, as they have by far the largest stock of Seasonable Goods in town, and are determined to sell very cheap. Take care and keep a

SHARP

Look-out that you do not mistake the place.—Remember **COBEAN & PAXTON'S** New Store, at the Old Stand of Keller Kurtz, Gettysburg, March 31.

SCHICK ALWAYS AHEAD!

Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of **GOODS** for the Spring and Summer Season, to be seen in Gettysburg!

AMONG which will be found Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS, black Silks, all varieties, plain Delaines, plain and figured Berge, Berge Delaines, Challis, Embroideries, Laces, Gingham, Prints, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and **CLOTHS** of all colors and prices, Cassimeres, for men and boys' wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c. Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as low prices as goods can be had at any other establishment in the County. In proof of which, I invite all to call and examine my Stock, when they will be satisfied that such is the fact.
J. L. SCHICK,
South-east Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.
April 14.

The Prince of the House of David.

THREE years in the Holy City in the days of Pontius Pilate. Being a Translation from the Alexandrian MSS., in the Bibliotheca Antiqua of Cairo, in Egypt, of the letters of a Jewish maiden of Alexandria, sojourning in Jerusalem in the days of Herod, addressed to her father, a wealthy Jew in Egypt, relating to an eye-witness of all the scenes and wonderful incidents in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, from his baptism in Jordan, to his crucifixion on Calvary. Edited by Rev. Prof. J. H. INGALLAM, Rector of St. John's Church, Mobile.
One volume, 400 pages, 12mo., cloth gilt, beautifully illustrated. Price \$1.25.
As the demand for this book will be very large, booksellers who wish a supply of the first edition should send along their orders immediately.
Agents wanted in all parts of the U. States to sell the above work, to whom liberal inducements will be given.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers.
All orders should be addressed to
H. DAYTON,
General Agent, 79 John St., N. York.
Editors of papers giving the above, with this notice, two insertions, will receive a copy of this work by mail, post-paid.
June 16.

NEW GOODS!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **Merchant Tailoring Establishment** in the recently occupied by A. Asson, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Coats, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell **CHEAP, for cash or country produce**. They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to trip. Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of
READY-MADE CLOTHING, in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
They have also on hand a large assortment of **Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars**, &c., to which they would call the attention of the public.
The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.
June 2.

Fancy Goods of all kinds

AT THE LADIES' STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS McLELLAN

Invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of **FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Spring and Summer, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Calicoes, Silks, De Laines, Gingham, Calicoes, De Vize, Colored Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Silk Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Veilings, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jacquett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sileases, Mohair and Silk Mitts, Black Laces and Fringes, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Brains, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.
Gettysburg, April 21.

Caledonia Iron.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of **Caledonia Roller Iron** for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates. We keep a large supply of **HAMMERED IRON** constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the **RED FRONT**.
Dec. 10.

CARPET BAGS of every description

AT **GEORGE ARNOLD'S**.
May 3.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS & UMBRELLAS

FOR sale at **COBEAN & PAXTON'S**.
March 31.

BONNETS and Bonnet Trimmings

Can be had very low and prettily at the cheap Store of **FAHNESTOCKS**.
April 14.

SERAPHINO—played for Church

music or family—will be sold very low by **MARCUS SAMSON**.
April 14.

FIGURED PLAIN and BUFF MAR

SEILS VESTING low at **GEORGE ARNOLD'S**.
May 3.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of **WARREN & SONS**, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business. We have constantly on hand, the **HATHAWAY** and other

COOKING STOVES,

the **Parlor**, **Light**, and **Nine plate** Stoves, of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other articles pertaining to the Kitchen, Washing Machines, and plated Boot-scrubbers, &c. Castings for Mills and other Machinery. **POUGH CASTINGS** of every description, &c. We make the **Seyler**, **Blocker**, and different kinds of **Witherow Ploughs**. We have also got different patterns of

PENING & BAILING

for Gunteries, Yards and Poreches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.
All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.
BLACKSMITHING still continued.
BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.
THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work right.
THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 4.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a **NEW HARDWARE STORE** in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of
Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Saddery, CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,
in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business: to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of our stock on reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.
We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.
DAVID ZIEGLER,
JOEL B. DANNER,
Gettysburg, June 9.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.

220 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in **WATGOLDS, Jewelry, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c.**, &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—**Watches**, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; **Gold Chains** and **Charlatines**, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; **Paris and Geneva Jewelry**, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of emerald, pearl, rubies, carnelian, coral, &c.; **superb jewelry** from Vienna, entirely new; **London and American jewelry** in great variety: **diamond articles**, such as bracelets, earrings, brooches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; **premium Silver Ware**, a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, and stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, golden cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster knives, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; **Shellfish** and **Birmingham plated goods**: **albatross** spoons, forks, ladles, casters, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Prussian China goods, rich and large size vases, Persian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz.: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, sugar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise-shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold toothbrushes, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dress-glasses, needles cases, ladies' holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which cannot now be given entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.
April 21.

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FIGURED PLAIN and BUFF MAR

SEILS VESTING low at **GEORGE ARNOLD'S**.
May 3.

TIN WARE, &c.

SAMUEL G. COOK
INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Post-office, a very large and well made assortment of **TIN WARE**, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please.
He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and with the best materials, all kinds of **House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c.**
A handsome assortment of **COAL STOVES** on hand constantly.
Gettysburg, May 5.

Who Wants to be Married?

THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.
The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth Century.
The **Bliss of Marriage**.
THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.
Matrimony made easy; or, how to win a Lover. One Vol. of 134 pages, 32 mo. Price \$1. 500,000 copies already issued. Thirtieth edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated in the first style of art.
"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is Love." So says the Bard, and so it should be. For Love is the life of the nightingale, and the life of the human race. Who, did they know some gentle charm, The hearts of those they love to warm. Might love, might die, in bliss supreme, Fostering all of which they dream. The road we tread leads to you, now I delay not, but to **ROBNDOL** go. True then, and from his gloomy ways A shadow falls on living things: Then seize the moments as they pass, Ere all the last and best is gone; And say the present is your own, While all the future is unknown. A happy marriage man or maid Can now secure by **ROBNDOL** said.
CONTENTS:
It teaches how to make a lady or gentleman the devoted affection of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan so simple, yet so captivating that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position; and it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy, that detection is impossible.
It teaches us how to make love.
It teaches every eye to form a beauty of its own. It teaches us how to act when incensed by a lady. It teaches us how to make the wrinkled lace smooth.
It teaches you the kind wife to select to render home happy.
It gives advice to the lover who has been once truly accepted, and is rejected afterward through the interference of friends.
It gives you instructions for denouncing the person who has a handsome face and hands.
How to remove tan and freckles.
A Lecture on Love and Private Advice to Married Ladies and Gentlemen.
This is decidedly the most fascinating, interesting and really useful practical work on Courtship, Matrimony, and the duties and delights of Married Life, that has ever been issued from the American press. The critical and candid eye, which in so many instances prevents a union of hearts and sacrifices to conventional

Col. Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

Col. John C. Fremont has written the following letter to the committee of the Republican Convention appointed to inform him of his nomination for the Presidency:

New York, July 8, 1858.

Gentlemen: You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of a great movement of the People of the United States, who, without regard to past differences, are uniting in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible of the honor which their unreserved confidence in this threatening position of the public affairs, implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of my election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of my duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end, all the power of the government, irrespective of party issues and regardless of sectional strikes. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolutions of your Convention expresses the sentiments in which I have been educated, and which have been ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience. With this declaration and avowal I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in those resolutions, and to these only because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and given to them special importance.

I concur in the views of the Convention deprecating the foreign policy to which it adheres. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its dominions because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions, would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more safely secured, and its objects attained by just and healing councils, involving no loss of reputation. International embassies are mainly the result of a secret diplomacy, which aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institutions, and is itself yielding gradually to a more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free press, which, by its broad dissemination of political intelligence, secures in advance to the world the judgment of the civilized world. An honest, free and open policy in our foreign relations would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate decisions it would necessarily reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions, than the design of the nation, in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid giving countenance to the extension of slavery. The influence of the small but compact and powerful class of men interested in slavery, who command one section of the country and wield a vast political power as a consequence in the other, is now directed to turn back this impulse of the Revolution and reverse its principles. The extension of slavery across the continent is the object of the power which now rules the government; and from this spirit, has sprung those kindred wrongs in Kansas, so truly portrayed in one of your resolutions, which prove that the elements of the most arbitrary governments have not been vanquished by the just theory of our own.

It would be out of place here to pledge myself to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the sectional controversy endangered by political animosities operating on a powerful class banded together by a common interest. A practical remedy is the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State. The South should, in my judgment, earnestly desire such consummation. It would vindicate its good faith. It would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied, and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South and vital to its interests. That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from free labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only general region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquered from the free laborers who have long considered it as set apart for them in our inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle.

Whatever may be the persistence of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it is partially affected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the freemen of both sections, will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as the best safeguard from the oppression of the class which, by a monopoly of the soil and of slave labor to till it, might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of non-slaveholding freemen, including those of the South, upon whose welfare slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the General Government over the public lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence. Knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which has more than once indicated the purpose of disposing of the public lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a freeholder.

If the people intrust to me the administration of the government, the laws of Congress in relation to the Territories shall be faithfully executed. All its authority shall be exerted in aid of the national will to re-establish the peace of the country on the just principles which have been formerly recognized by the sanction of the federal government, of the States, and the people of both sections. Such a policy would leave no alternative to that sectional party which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new territories to capital in the form of slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of free labor—the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and which, as intelligent power in the States, should be relied on as the bulwark of our institutions.

Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of constitutional freedom. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT.

Terrible Tornado in Franklin co., N. Y.

Between 300 and 400 Houses Damaged.

One of the peculiarities of the storms this summer is that they usually end in a tornado. We have had an uncommon number of hurricanes, destroying a large amount of property. Next in destructiveness to that of Philadelphia last May is a storm which occurred on last Monday week in Franklin county, New York, an account of which we take from the Republican.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday morning last a fearful tornado passed over the towns of Constable, Burke and Chateaugay, in this county, and extending into Clinton county, doing an incalculable amount of damage—uprooting down forests, scattering fences, destroying all manner of buildings and other property, and leaving nothing but desolation in its track. A heavy and portentous cloud was first observed rising in the northwest, and soon another appeared in the southwest, moving in the direction of the former. These clouds met about two miles north of this village.

A friend, who was watching their coming together, said there was an instant crash of falling trees, fences, houses, &c. From this point it swept on with fearful rapidity and force, making a path through the forests and over the fields in nearly a direct course to Burke and Chateaugay—leveling trees of every size, and buildings as it went. It struck the North street of Burke, near the Town House. The store of Keeler & Stewart was here uprooted, as were also several dwelling houses and other buildings, and passing a small hollow with little damage it again struck with force about half a mile further on, and from this point on to Chateaugay, a distance of six miles; hardly one building escaped uninjured, and not a barn was left standing.

Jeremiah Thoms, in the employ of Mr. Mitchell, was killed. From the west line of Burke to and including the hotel of S. D. Roberts at Chateaugay Corners, one hundred and eighty-five buildings, either uprooted, blown down, or moved from their foundations, can be counted as you ride along the road. This does not include those partially injured by the loss of a few shingles or the tearing off portions of covering, but such as are nearly or quite destroyed.

The village of Chateaugay is a complete desolation. Not a building escaped injury, and a great number—we do not know how many—are completely destroyed. The scene is one which baffles description. Stores, churches, dwellings, barns, sheds, out-buildings, all present a sad spectacle—they are swiftly shattered and broken to pieces.

Beyond Chateaugay we have heard of from sixty to seventy buildings which were more or less injured. The tornado extended for a distance of from thirty to forty miles perhaps further, and it must have injured and destroyed nearly four hundred buildings. \$100,000 will not probably cover the damage.

H. A. Taylor, Esq., of this village, who passed over the road on Tuesday, informs us that there are 364 buildings, of all kinds, from the west line of Burke to and including the village of Chateaugay, that were injured, uninjured and destroyed—and more than two-thirds of that number completely ruined. Among the 364 are 128 dwellings, 4 stores, 2 churches and 3 schoolhouses.

Baptism of a Chinese Convert.

An interesting ceremony took place on Sunday in the Church of the Ascension, in New York. The Sacrament of Adult Baptism was administered according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Yung Kiung Nga, a young Chinaman from Shanghai, who for a year back has been studying in Delaware under the Rev. Mr. Clemson. The Express says:

Yung Kiung Nga is about 18 years old, a very promising youth, and already quite a proficient in our language, and well grounded in the rudiments of the Christian faith. It is his present wish and intention to dedicate himself to the Missionary work among his countrymen, and he is now pursuing his studies at Rev. Dr. Anthon's School in this city, with that end in view. Another Chinese convert, who two Sundays since was received into the Church by Rev. Dr. Stephens, in Philadelphia, was present at the Ascension Church on Sunday, and witnessed the baptism of Kiung.

Shocking and Fatal Occurrences.

It has never been our lot to record a more melancholy or shocking death than that of Rowland B. Perry, Esq., of Grand Blaine, in this county, who was gored to death by a favorite bull on Monday afternoon last. About 2 o'clock on that day Mr. P. was leading his bull by a chain towards a well in the barn yard, it is supposed for the purpose of watering. The only other person present was a boy, who was on the outside of the fence, and when his attention was attracted Mr. Perry was lying upon the ground, and the bull standing over him. It was thought at that time he was not seriously hurt, but the animal dashed at him with fury, raised him on his horns, and crushed him so violently against the fence as to break away one of the boards and force him through into the road. Mr. Seymour Perry, nephew of the deceased, who, with Mr. Bates, was working at a short distance, ran to the spot. Mr. Perry was instantly insensible. On being carried to the house he revived, but sank rapidly and died in about half an hour. The bull is a very fine short-horned Durham, which Mr. Perry had raised from six months old, and been constantly in the habit of handling.—*First (Mich.) Citizen.*

Large Emigrant Train.

The largest emigrant train of the season passed westward, over the New York Central Railroad, on Thursday afternoon. There were twenty-one passenger cars; and among the emigrants were 740 persons bound for Salt Lake, the majority of whom were females.

Killed by Lightning.

In South Hanson, Mass., on Monday, a man by the name of Ezra Phillips, while leading a horse to water, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, together with the horse.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)

AUDITOR GENERAL,

DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

B. LAPORTE, (of Bradford.)

The large Sabbath-school attached to St. James' Church, in this place, had a picnic on the banks of Marsh-creek on Friday last. The day was very pleasant, and every thing passed off delightfully to those who joined in it.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and organized—Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia, Chairman, Russell Everett, of Allegheny, and George Raymond, of Blair, Secretaries. Various plans were considered for conducting the coming campaign. The northern and western members give assurances that the majorities for Fremont and Dayton will be unprecedentedly large in their sections, and speak confidently of carrying Pennsylvania.

The Compiler is surely jesting when it asserts that the New York Evening Post, New York Herald, and Buffalo Daily Republic are not Democratic papers. It is so well known, by those who have had the opportunity to observe such things, that we can scarcely realize that such a bold assertion would be made. Does not the Compiler know, that these papers were among the most active and efficient advocates of the present Administration; and it was not until the unwise and reckless course of the Administration, and wild Democratic Legislation, had plunged our country into the unhappy and distracted condition in which we now find it, that those papers have raised their voices in condemnation of those acts, and felt it a duty to battle for the right?

They have done what thousands of other Northern Democrats will do before the close of November.

A Kansas convention was held at Buffalo on Thursday last, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Federal Government as upholding oppression and outrage in Kansas, and characterizing the Senate bill as deceptive and fraudulent, and intended to make Kansas a Slave State, pledging increased exertions to make Kansas free, for organizing associations to make monthly contributions of money for Kansas, which should not fall short of \$100,000 each month, &c. &c. Gerritt Smith subscribed \$1500 per month "during the war," and handed in a check for the first instalment. A National Central Committee was appointed.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., has declined the nomination for the Vice Presidency by the New York anti-Fillmore Convention. He declares himself in favor of Fillmore and Donelson. The Whigs of the South have nearly to a man gone in to the support of the latter ticket.

Gen. Percifer F. Smith has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of the West, in room of Brig. Gen. Clark. His headquarters will be removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth. Col. Sumner will remain as at present, though subordinate to Gen. Smith.

Ex-President Van Buren has written a letter, in which he says he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but now, believing that the Kansas bill will eventually restore quiet, and do justice to every part of the Union, he sustains the measure and supports Mr. Buchanan.

A Governor Fighting.—On Monday last Mr. Pleasant, former editor of the Penny Post, Richmond, entered the chamber of Gov. Wise at the Capitol, in Richmond, in a state of intoxication, and insulted him, and when he was ordered to leave he attempted to strike the Governor. Mr. Wise then struck Mr. Pleasant in the eye, and kicked him out of the room.

Later advices from England say that the recent statements with reference to the increase of the British naval force on the North American station are untrue. Those sent out were merely to replace those about to return in consequence of their being unfit for further service. As additional proof of the peaceful intentions of Her Majesty's Government the most stringent orders have been issued to the British Admiral to use all the means in his power to avoid a collision with American vessels.

Bayard Taylor, the celebrated poet-traveller (a native of Chester county, in this State), sailed on Wednesday last, for Europe. He goes abroad with the expectation of remaining about two years, during which he intends to travel through Russia, and Tartary, and spend the winter in Lapland. A brother and two sisters accompany him. Mr. Kennett, the landscape painter, also sailed with him. He intends to spend two or three months in sketching in the Lake districts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and return in November.

The President Vetted.

The President vetted three bills a few days ago: An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river; an act for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's river, in Michigan; and an act for deepening the channel of St. Clair state in Michigan. On Monday last, the Senate took up these bills; and Mr. Sill and Mr. Cass took very decided ground against the veto message of the President, and showed its fallacy. The first bill passed against the veto, 31 to 12; the second, 34 to 7; and the third, 28 to 8.

On Tuesday, the bills came up in the House of Representatives. That body refused to have the President's objections read; and the first passed, 143 to 55; the second 139 to 55; and the third, 136 to 54. The passage of these bills over the veto has caused much rejoicing among the Congressional friends of such objects.

The Kansas bill. On Tuesday last, in the Senate, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bill from the House to admit Kansas into the Union as a State, reported back the same with an amendment, striking out the preamble, and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill which had previously passed the Senate. Mr. Douglas asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, which was agreed to. After some discussion, and the voting down of several propositions, the bill passed as amended, 32 to 18.

The Assault on Mr. Sumner. On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, called up the report of the select committee relative to the assault upon Mr. Sumner, which concludes with resolutions expelling Mr. Brooks, and expressing disapprobation of conduct of Messrs. Edmundson, and Keitt. The report was discussed during the whole day's session, in very good temper. The discussion was continued during the whole of Thursday's session.

The Senate was engaged all of Wednesday upon the Kansas question, which is likely, in some form or other, to occupy Congress till the end of the session. The discussion arose upon the motion to print extra copies of the Senate Kansas bill and report.

The trial of Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, for the murder of Thomas Keating, was in progress at our last accounts from Washington. The court room was densely crowded throughout the proceedings.

The despatches from our Ministers at the principal European capitals contain assurances that nearly all the foreign legations unite in approving the principle and policy embodied in the last paper of our Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, dismissing Mr. Crampton, the British Minister.

Deaths by Lightning.—On the afternoon of the 6th, the house of Lewis Joslin, in Killingby, R. I., was struck by lightning, and his daughter, 13 years old, instantly killed. On the same day, Mr. Alfred Brown, at North Hampton, N. H., was struck dead by lightning, while standing in the door with a young lady. The lady also was prostrated, but was afterwards recovered. In Essex, Mass., on the 4th, Mr. Wm. Burnham, while sitting at a window in his house, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning. In Somerset county, Md., Mrs. Townsend, wife of Mr. Levin Townsend, was killed by lightning on Monday afternoon.

The difficulties between the Spanish and the Mexican Governments, it is said, have been settled. The details of the arrangement have not been promulgated.

The wheat crop in Virginia is generally much larger than was expected; and the quality of the grain has rarely been better.

There was another disagreeable prize-fight at Riker's Island, near New York, on Wednesday morning last, between a mulatto named Robinson, and an Englishman named Barney Aaron. There were probably 300 of the "fancy" in attendance on the occasion. They fought 80 rounds, the contest lasting two hours and twenty minutes. The Englishman won the fight. The stakes were \$100 a side. The police were on the alert to catch them when they returned, but they managed to elude them.

The Mormons on Beaver Island.—Companies of armed men are fitting out at Mackinac and Washington harbors, on Lake Michigan, for the purpose of going to Beaver Island to make arrests of Mormons residing there, who are suspected of various crimes. Several articles have been found in their possession, and recognized by persons from whom they had been stolen.

Sad Accident.—Mr. Solomon Smith, a resident of Frederick county, Md., fell from a buggy on the 3d inst., while crossing the mountain, and the wheel of the buggy passed over his neck. He was taken to the "Mountain House," and expired in about two hours after the accident.

Hydrophobia.—It is stated that sixteen persons were bitten on the 1st inst. by a mad dog in Pittsburg, N. J., so severely that their death is regarded as certain, and one has already expired fatally—in the case of a young man aged 27 years.

The Whigs of Lancaster for Fremont.

A meeting of the Whig Committee of Lancaster county, Pa., was held on last Monday evening, and a series of important resolutions unanimously adopted. The preamble says that, in the platform of the National Republican Convention, the Whigs recognize the principles ever held by the party in that county, and that, in the nominees of that Convention, they recognize men whose past lives show them to be fitted for the posts to which they have been nominated; and the resolutions recommend to the Whigs of the county to give a hearty support to Fremont and Dayton, and as a precedent to success in the fall, to elect delegates to a Fremont and Dayton County Convention, to secure a triumph at the ensuing local elections.

Hon. John Brough, formerly State Auditor of Ohio, and the most effective stump speaker the Democratic party ever had in this State, has repudiated the Cincinnati platform and its nominees, and is now on the stump in Indiana, advocating the election of Fremont and Dayton.

Half-way Support.—The Anti-Douglas feeling in Illinois appears to be increasing in strength every day. The Southern Illinoisian, published at Shawneetown, Ill., hosts the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, not because of any particular liking for Mr. Buchanan, but, as it says, because "this success was the defeat and annihilation of one of the greatest demagogues and time-servers with which our own or any other party has ever been cursed. We mean S. A. Douglas. He has had his day, and is now passing off the stage of political action."

State Elections.—On the first Monday in August, elections will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Iowa; and on the first Thursday of August, in North Carolina and Tennessee. On the first Monday of October, in Georgia and Florida, and on the second Tuesday of October, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The Whigs of Maryland had a State Convention at Baltimore, on Thursday last, which was fully attended. Their resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, take strong ground against Mr. Fremont and Mr. Buchanan, and expressly declare that they will have no connection with any of the present political parties, but in examining the claims of the respective candidates, they feel compelled to give their preference for Mr. Fillmore, who, as a Whig, has nobly served the country, and whose conservative character and views are calculated to allay the sectional strife that now threatens the stability of the Union.

A new rival in the wheat-lift, (or rather an old one, whose operations have been suspended for some time by the war in Europe) is now making his appearance. Our last accounts from Russia say that the crops present an admirable appearance in all the provinces, and it is certain that Russia can export an immense quantity of wheat to foreign countries by the ports both of the Black Sea and of the Baltic. The latter ports, in particular, will supply wheat to England, and their commerce now is extraordinarily active. Riga and Cronstadt are encumbered with vessels of all countries. Companies are being formed for extensive railroads in Russia, which will enable the different provinces to throw their products into market in more abundance.

At Brighton, Mass., on Thursday last, the house of Thomas Witherspoon was blown up by gunpowder, a keg of powder having been placed in the kitchen. The house was set on fire, but all the inmates, twelve in number, escaped uninjured. The adjoining houses were shaken as with an earthquake.

Affray in Edenton.—An affray took place in Edenton, N. C., a few days since, between Mr. Colton, editor of the Banner, and Mr. Badham, a lawyer, of Pasquotank. Mr. Colton criticised sharply an anonymous article of which Mr. B. was the author, and refusing to retract words used in the reply, a fight ensued, in which Mr. Badham was badly wounded by a pistol shot fired by Mr. Colton.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Gov. Shannon has resigned the Governorship of Kansas. Col. Woodson is the acting Governor at present.

McCormick's extensive reaper factory, at Chicago, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday week. The loss is heavy.

Fankee Doodle.—At the fourth of July dinner in Boston the following toast was offered:

Yankee Doodle.—The tune to which our fathers marched to victory. May their souls, as they commemorate Yankee Doodle, do, never forget what Yankee Doodle did.

Decendant.—The Rev. Peter Jones died lately near Brantford, Canada. He was the celebrated Indian chief who was married in New York some twenty-five years ago, to a highly respectable lady of the vicinity of London, with whom Mr. Jones became acquainted on his first visit to England, where he went to plead the cause of Indian Missions.

A silver plated fire engine for the city of San Francisco, California, is now on exhibition at an establishment in Roxbury, Mass. Its cost, it is stated, was \$8,000. The silver is worth \$2,000, and the ornamental work cost \$5,000.

Specie Still Going.

The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York, on the 5th, for Liverpool, with nearly a million of dollars in specie!

Still More! The Cunard steamer left New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 160 passengers, and upwards of \$1,600,000 in specie. This makes more than two millions and a half by the two vessels!

The present relations between the government of the United States and that of France are of the most satisfactory character, notwithstanding the unpleasant report of our military commission as to their reception, and various rumors which we had that the French government had intended to interpose in opposition to American expansion or filibustering in Cuba and Central America. Napoleon III. had the sagacity also to see that war between the United States and England was an impossibility, and that the least of all causes for a rupture could be found in the dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

The last arrivals from Europe, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, demonstrate that the war clouds which lately specked the horizon, and seemed to portend a rupture between this country and England, have passed away. The tone of the English press is eminently pacific, and the people of the Kingdom seem to be really delighted that the threatened storm has blown over. Even the London Times, which is much fonder of dealing forth fulminations, than breathing the softer notes of peace, deigns to breathe its countenance with a smile, and to recommend to the Home Government a speedy pacific adjustment of all questions at issue, so as to withdraw them from the arena of the approaching Presidential contest. Whatever may be the wishes or intentions of the respective Governments, it is evident that the people of the two countries desire nothing so much as a continuance of the peaceful relations which have hitherto subsisted between the two branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family.

On Monday a collision occurred at a point some miles west of Greensburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between two freight trains. Three persons were seriously injured. An engineer, named Frazier, and his right leg so terribly crushed that it is feared amputation will be necessary.

Scarcity of Money at the West.—A letter from Beloit, Wisconsin, under the date of July 1, says:—"Business generally is very dull in this region. Money is scarce and commands high rates of interest, some paying as high as from forty to sixty per cent. In Iowa and Minnesota the scarcity prevails, and business prospects are at present not very flattering."

Seventeen fires are noticed in one of the Philadelphia papers as having been produced by fire crackers and other substances of the sort, on the 4th of July.

Important from Mexico.—The Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, says:—"Military preparations are progressing, as though it was certain that hostilities with Spain would soon commence. Vera Cruz has been strengthened and more numerous garrisons. A division of the army has been concentrating for the last ten days at Jalapa. Another is on its way to San Luis Potosi, and a brigade marched this week for Matamoros. Tampico has been fortified as far as possible, and the government has no intention of receding from its position."

Indian Hostilities in New Mexico.—CHICAGO, June 7.—Late advices from Santa Fe have been received and announce the renewal of Indian troubles and violence. Many tribes are engaged in hostilities. Gen. Garland was preparing a campaign on an extensive scale. Numerous Camanches and other Indians were assembled on the Arkansas frontier awaiting their annihilation.

Horrible Affair.—Mr. George Guy, living at Ocean View, in the vicinity of Norfolk, set fire to his house on Monday night, and it was consumed, with one of his children. He had been on a spree for some time previous to the melancholy tragedy, and for the past few days had shown evident signs of a return of insanity with which he was afflicted.

Ice at Niagara Falls.—A letter dated Niagara Falls, June 30, says:—"About 50 feet below the American Fall, and immediately in front of Habbitt's Daguerreotype rooms, there still remains a cake of ice weighing probably twenty-five tons. During the last winter the mass of ice formed by the continual addition of spray, is said to have been more than 100 feet high; indeed, in a stereoscopic picture taken during the past winter this glacier seems to be nearly as high as the American Fall."

Great Fire in Lowell.—A fire took place in Lowell, Mass., on the 4th, which consumed about \$30,000 worth of property. It originated in the picker of the Richmond wadding mill, a large three story building, and then spread with fearful rapidity to the adjoining mills, burning to the ground two two-story battery mills, two large stone houses, one dwelling, and partially destroying two stone houses belonging to the P. O. Richmond estate.

Squirrel Hunt.—A squirrel hunt recently came off at Columbus, Warren county, Pa. The number of animals killed was 5,010, of which there were woodchucks 343, and squirrels 700; "chipmunks" 2,400. Its cost, it is stated, was \$8,000. The silver is worth \$2,000, and the ornamental work cost \$5,000.

Fourth of July Accidents.—At New Canaan, Conn., on the 4th, while some persons were preparing to fire a salute, a boy threw a fire cracker among a pile of cartridges, exploding the whole, by which twenty bystanders were badly injured. This is said, and five others are not expected to live.

Steamboats Destroyed on the Western Rivers.—Upwards of thirty steamboats have been destroyed by fire, fifteen demolished by the ice, and twelve rendered useless by boiler explosions thus far during the present year on the western rivers. Sixteen have been burned at Algiers, La., and St. Louis, Mo.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

On Monday afternoon last, a disastrous accident occurred on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Relay House. A switch had been displaced, evidently by design of some black-hearted wretch, and the engine and tender were thrown off first, and then overturned on the main track, when the whole train was dashed upon them. Nearly all the cars were smashed to pieces, and it seems miraculous that the loss of life was not awful. But two were killed, and thirteen badly wounded, as far as could be ascertained, although the train was full of passengers. Those killed were James Gough, the engineer, and Wm. A. Naugle, both of Baltimore. Among those wounded were Wm. Bridges, a wholesale confectioner, Baltimore; Capt. Hoover, conductor, and Wm. Worthington, Esq., a member of the Annapolis bar.

The Coroner's Inquest in the case of the above accident have rendered their verdict that the train was thrown from the track by the displacement of the switch, by some persons unknown. The Company have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

Accident on the Columbia Railroad.—On Friday week, two trains containing live stock were going east from Lancaster, when the hindmost train ran into the forward one at Landis' warehouse, about three miles east of Lancaster, smashing the hindmost car, killing one brakesman and breaking the legs of another, and killing 25 or 30 head of sheep.

The colored men of the city of New York, who are entitled to vote, held a meeting on the 4th, and ratified Col. Fremont's nomination. One of the speakers, however, said he could not vote for Fremont, because however excellent his character and good his principles, yet he did not go far enough for the men who have the love of liberty at their hearts. He considered Gerrit Smith the superior man.

The largest locomotive in the U. States has just been made for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by Ross Winans. It has 12 wheels 44 inches in diameter, 22 inch stroke, 11 feet fire-box, and weighs 33 tons. It has been built for the purpose of drawing a train of six passenger cars up the heavy grades on that road (of which some are 117 feet to the mile) at the rate of 25 miles per hour. It is said that this monster is capable of accomplishing it with apparent ease.

Dates from San Jose, Costa Rica, to June 5th, state that the Government of that country is re-organizing to attack Walker, and that a new army of nine thousand men will soon invade Nicaragua. It is also reported that three other Central American States are going over with their armaments to attack Walker, and that it is believed that they are by this time in New Leon. The feeling against the filibusters in the Central American States is as strong as ever. The cholera had subsided in Costa Rica. The Costa Rican accounts represent Walker's forces to be in a most deplorable condition.

A melancholy incident took place at the celebration of the 4th, in Blair county. Two volunteer companies were engaged in a sham battle, when a young man named Charles Hicks, of Duncansville, was killed by a paper wad. He was shot at fire in the evening, and died the next day at one o'clock.

There has been considerable prosperity among the lower classes in Ireland, for the last two or three years; yet the spirit of emigration is still as rife as ever, says the Ballinasloe Star, and a large number of emigrants are constantly leaving for America.

The vessel which was sent out by the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the submarine telegraph cable, lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has returned to New York, having succeeded in recovering, in good order, a large portion of the cable.

Fatal Result.—At Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th, a man named Jamison leaped into the chute from the National rail bridge, the distance to the water being thirty three feet, and was killed.

Minnesota Territory.—A letter from a gentleman in this territory says:—"Immigrants are pouring into this beautiful, fertile and healthful territory with unprecedented rapidity. It is believed there will be little if any less than 75,000 additional to our population this year."

Fourth of July Accidents.—At New Canaan, Conn., on the 4th, while some persons were preparing to fire a salute, a boy threw a fire cracker among a pile of cartridges, exploding the whole, by which twenty bystanders were badly injured. This is said, and five others are not expected to live.

Steamboats Destroyed on the Western Rivers.—Upwards of thirty steamboats have been destroyed by fire, fifteen demolished by the ice, and twelve rendered useless by boiler explosions thus far during the present year on the western rivers. Sixteen have been burned at Algiers, La., and St. Louis, Mo.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

(From the London Correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer.)

The accounts from Italy represent the whole country as in a state of agitation that threatens the peace of Europe. The absolute Governments there apprehend an immediate outbreak, and assert that Mazzini and his agents have everything ready for a revolutionary movement. The Neapolitan Government is about to issue immediately a refutation of the charges brought against it, and the King promises to make some modifications in his administration.

The Emperor of Turin states that the Austrians are actively preparing for a war in Italy, and that the fortifications at Mantua, Milan, Verona, and Padua are being completed with great activity.

The Belgian Government is endeavoring to curb the glaring licentiousness of a portion of the press of that country. The printer of the Nation has been found guilty by a jury, of a libellous attack on the Dutchess of Brabant, (the wife of the heir apparent to the Belgian throne), and has been condemned to a year's imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs.

The news from St. Petersburg is, that the Grand Duke Constantine is employed on the measures necessary for the extinction of the Russian Black Sea fleet; in which he is determined, according to his instructions, to observe a full and frank adherence to the treaty of Paris. The establishment at Odessa as a free port will completely change the nature of the Russian establishments on the Black Sea.

Turkey is, however, not so well satisfied with the Russian fulfillment of the treaty. The Porte regards the destruction of the fortresses that Russia was to hand over to Turkey as an infraction of the treaty, and still more so the demolition of the citadel of Kars, which the treaty expressly stipulated should be returned to the Porte. The rebellion in Arabia is extending, and it is thought that the Arab tribes will effect their independence, as the Porte is not in a position to send troops to quell them.—The Turkish Government has reduced the number of Christians to be recruited for the army from 16,000 to 3,000, but demands sixty-five millions of piasters in exchange, or 5,000 piasters [\$500] for each man.

A Congress is about to assemble in Paris, to consist of European engineers who have been surveying Egypt for the project of forming a ship canal between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. It is expected that the practicability will be finally determined.

The news from Spain is, that the Government has accepted the mediation of France to arrange its difference with Mexico.

A Deserved Rebuke.

The Rev. Dudley Tyng, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, of Philadelphia, who recently preached a sectional political sermon, has been deservedly rebuked by the unanimous passage by the Vestry of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Vestry have learned with deep and sincere regret that the Rector of this church has deemed it his duty to select the Lord's day and the pulpit of this church as the time and place for the discussion of sectional politics, and while desiring to entertain and express nothing that is inconsistent with the highest respect for a gentleman holding so sacred and important an office, they feel it a solemn obligation to declare their disapprobation of the substitution of such themes for the simple preaching of Jesus Christ and Him crucified as the hope of a ruined world.

Resolved, That we respectfully but most firmly protest against any repetition of such like sermon as that preached on the evening of the 29th inst.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate to the Rector a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

The Bey of Tunis has presented a cradle to the heir of Napoleon III, which is said to be elegant and expensive beyond what has hitherto been manufactured in that line. The cradle is of silver, gilt.—Around the edge is a border of arabesque in precious stones of great price, and the star alone, with which the cradle is pined, is computed to be worth \$75,000. The net work curtain, composed of fine seed pearl, was made by the ladies of the Bey's harem, one of which the Bey declares to be descended from the family of the Prophet—thus investing it with a sort of sanctity.

A son of Mr. Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, made a balloon ascension at Boston, on the 4th of July, in the "Young America." After remaining in the air about two hours, a safe descent was made in South Braintree, 14 miles from Boston.

Mr. Elliott made a kind of ascension at Baltimore on the same day, but in starting a rent was made in the balloon by coming in contact with the corner of a building, and the gas so rapidly escaped, that in a short time he came down in the Patagonia, a short distance from the shore, where a fishing party were amusing themselves. His descent was so rapid that he had not lit in the water, he would have had an uncomfortable jer.

Two men in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were dreadfully injured at Wheeling yesterday week. Edward Lally was knocked down by an engine, and two wheels of the tender passed over one of his legs, crushing it in such a manner that amputation became necessary. Samuel Harley, conductor, had his feet run over by the tender of one of the engines, and his toes were so completely crushed that amputation was necessary.

Trial of Brooks for the Assault on Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The case of Preston S. Brooks, for the assault on Senator Sumner, was called up this morning, before the Judge of the Criminal Court. A large number of spectators were present, including Senator Butler and other members of Congress.

The District Attorney read a correspondence between himself and Mr. Sumner, to show that he had used due diligence, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the presence of Mr. Sumner, who had expressed himself to have no desire to take part in the proceedings and had left the city.

The testimony of Wm. Y. Leader, who caused the arrest of Mr. Brooks after the assault, J. W. Simonton, Mr. Keitt, Senators Foster, Pearce and Trumbull were all submitted.

At the instance of Mr. Linton, counsel for the accused, extracts were read from Mr. Sumner's speech, reflecting upon South Carolina and Mr. Butler, in mitigation of the offense.

Doctors Boyle and Lindsley, and Senator Benjamin were examined, the last expressing his opinion, from what he saw of Mr. Sumner's notes, that the speech had been printed before delivery.

Mr. Brooks made a short speech regretting Mr. Sumner's absence. He had hoped to have the benefit of interrogating him concerning his testimony before the House Committee. He took the ground that there are some offenses for which the law affords no adequate remedy, and said that while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike, he would redress the wrongs of his political mother from the effort to cover her with obloquy and dishonor. His property might be squandered, his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him. He bowed to the majesty of the law, and would so receive his sentence.

Judge Crawford said that as the matter might, perhaps at that moment, be the subject of investigation at another place, (meaning the House of Representatives), he would forbear comment on the testimony, and pronounce the judgment of the Court, which was that Mr. Brooks pay a fine of \$300. The fine being paid, Mr. Brooks retired with his friends.

The Indian War in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Major General Wool, writing to the War Department, dated Benicia, June 3d, says:—From all the information he has received there is no doubt he shall be able to communicate by mail of the 12th inst., the gratifying intelligence that the Indian war has ceased in the department of the Pacific. We shall, he remarks, have no enemies to contend with the exterminators of the Indian race, and if Col. Wright had taken the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories there would not now be a dwelling standing on the banks of the Columbia river. Had such an event have happened these Governors would have been satisfied to their hearts' content, for it would not have failed to have caused a long war. On the contrary, the Governors continue their recommitments on Gen. Wool, and have sent additional reasons why he should be removed from command.

Independence Day.

The Fourth was celebrated with the usual spirit throughout the country.

In New York City there were large military parades during the day and brilliant displays of fire works at night. Some twenty thousand people, it is stated, were present at an inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington in the Park. It was a present to the people of the United States by forty-five liberal gentlemen of the city.—The statue is a bronze equestrian figure, and has been four years in the course of construction. It weighs four tons, and is placed upon a plain granite pedestal weighing one hundred tons. The whole is twenty-nine feet high, the statue being fourteen and a half feet high. It cost \$30,000, and was cast in Chicopee, Massachusetts.

A New Way of Making a Happy Fourth.—On Friday week, a gentleman residing at Bay View, South Boston, with the benevolent intention of having the children in his vicinity have a happy fourth of July, announced that every child residing in Bay View would, if they paid him a call, receive a bright quarter of a dollar. The news spread like wild fire, and Bay View boundaries seemed suddenly to be marvellously extended. For no less than 132 children presented themselves and received their quarters, the donor making no distinction between real residents and visitors. The little ones were in high ecstasies of glee at such a rich harvest of good things.—*Boston Trav.*

Two Boys Killed by Lightning.—Last Thursday two sons of Mr. Gutches, of Burlington, Kane county, Illinois, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The father was ploughing, and his son, aged 12 years, accompanied by a little brother aged four years, was engaged in planting beans in the same field. A thunder storm came up, and a shaft of lightning struck the lads, causing instant death. The father saw them fall, but before he could reach them life was extinct.

More Camels for Texas.—The U. States steamship Surprise, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is stated, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought in by her on her last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States Government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the prairies of Texas the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

Stock of Grain at Chicago.—The Chicago Journal says that a few days ago two boats were made by produce merchants with regard to the quantity of corn in that city at the present time. With one party he bet \$100 that there was not over 250,000 bushels of corn in the whole city of Chicago. An inventory was immediately taken, and there was found to be 342,047 bushels. This decided the first. With the other party he bet seventy-five dollars that there was not over 200,000 bushels in any two warehouses in the city. By the inventory there was found to be in the two largest warehouses somewhere between 225,000 and 250,000.

Later from Kansas—The Free State Convention Dispersed by Colonel Sumner—Convention at Topeka.

ST. LOUIS, July 9th.—Advisers from Topeka, Kansas, to the 4th, say that a convention met there on the 2d instant, and passed resolutions in favor of the Republicans, and denunciatory of the Democrats, appealing to the friends of free Kansas in Congress to stop voting supplies until Kansas shall be admitted into the Union under the Topeka constitution. Mr. Donaldson and Judge Elmore read the President's proclamation of February last, and Governor Shannon's proclamation, and one Woodson read a note from Col. Sumner saying that he would prevent the meeting of the legislature, but they were unheeded. About 800 persons were present, all armed.

On the 4th both branches of the Free State Legislature met, when Col. Sumner entered the town with 200 U. S. dragoons and planted two cannon at the head of Kansas avenue. The troops were drawn up before Constitutional Hall. Col. Sumner told the citizens that he would not disarm them or break up the convention, but had orders to dissolve the legislature and would do so.

Col. Sumner repaired to the Hall of Representatives, and said: "I am called upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. Under the authority of the President I am here to dissolve the Legislature. In accordance with my orders I command you to disperse. God knows, I have no party feeling in the matter, and will have none while I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the border, where I have been sending home Missourians; and I am here with instructions to disperse the Legislature. I again command you to disperse."

Judge Schuyler asked if they were to understand that they were to be driven out at the point of the bayonet? Col. Sumner replied that he would use the whole force under his command to enforce the orders. The House then dispersed. A similar scene was enacted in the Senate.

The Convention is preparing resolutions endorsing the State Government and the Topeka constitution. The fears of an invasion kept large numbers from attending.

Further Advance in Brontisburg.—A letter from New York, dated Monday evening, says:

"The flour market has again advanced 15 cents per barrel, with a brisk demand for export to England and France. The receipts are large, but are insufficient for the demand. Shippers except the market today of common and good medium grades of State and Western flour. At the close of holders insisted upon an advance of 20¢/25 cents per barrel. Wheat has been in brisk demand for export, the sales to-day reaching nearly one hundred and fifty thousand bushels, at an advance of 3 to 5 cents per bushel on all grades except strictly prime. The receipts were pretty heavy, but the market was swept of nearly all the lots offered. Corn opened a shade firmer, but with large receipts and only a moderate demand; prices closed at about the figures current on Saturday. Prime shipping lots are very scarce, and will bring full prices."

Singular Freak of Lightning.

Wonderful Escape.—The house and printing office of James Stillman, Esq., editor of the Winchester County (N. Y.) Journal, at Morrisania, was struck and considerably damaged by lightning about five o'clock on Friday morning week. The Tribune says:

A gentleman who stood near the premises at the time of the occurrence states that it seemed as though a large ball of fire fell, struck the ground, rebounded, expanded and enveloped the entire house in one mass or sheet of fire. It was soon discovered that one corner of the house had been struck, the post and a portion of the roof shivered to pieces, and portions driven into the room where Mr. and Mrs. Stillman were asleep. On making an examination it was found that three holes had been melted in one of the tin leaders, and that a number of nails in the clap boards had shared the same fate; the top of the cistern in the yard had been torn off and the contents of the rear building had been scattered about in all directions.

Mr. Stillman's daughter, who was dressing herself at the time, was stunned, while her husband, who had just gone down stairs, was stricken senseless to the floor, but without receiving any apparent injury. From the house the electric fluid appears to have dodged about considerably, or else divided into three portions and each taken an entirely distinct course, one passing over to the printing office, a distance of fifty feet, and throwing the types about in great confusion, another portion split a large chest to pieces and melted holes in a coffee pot which it contained, while the third portion crossed the street and knocked down a horse that was standing there. With the exception of the damage done to Mr. Stillman's house, which is said to be completely shattered, no injury seems to have been sustained.

Free Schools in South Carolina.—On the Fourth the free school system was for the first time introduced into Charleston, S. C., the first free school being opened on that day with unusual demonstrations.

A Long Imprisonment.—Two wealthy ladies, Misses Anna and Elizabeth Sherwood, of Sheffield, Eng., have just been liberated by the intervention of their friends, after fourteen years' imprisonment for contempt of the Court of Chancery. They continued in prison fourteen years rather than produce an unimpaired document in their possession.

Finances of France.—The deficiencies in the French budget in the last three years is 1,200 millions of francs. Seventy-six millions were spent in useless public buildings, fifty millions were paid out of the public treasury to keep down the price of bread in Paris to prevent riots, and the industrial exhibition cost eleven millions. The dinner at the imperial christening cost two hundred thousand francs.

Married.

On the 22d inst. by Rev. A. J. Peck, Mr. J. L. FAY, of Franklin, N. H., and Miss M. E. FAY, of New York, N. Y.

Died.

On the 22d inst. by Rev. A. J. Peck, Mr. J. L. FAY, of Franklin, N. H., and Miss M. E. FAY, of New York, N. Y.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	\$6 62 to 6 75
Wheat,	1 52 to 1 75
Rye,	75 to 75
Corn,	50 to 61
Clowseed,	30 to 33
Timothyseed,	9 75 to 10 25
Beef Cattle,	2 00 to 3 50
	6 50 to 10 00

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bushel, from wagons,	5 62
Wheat, per bushel,	1 35 to 1 55
Rye,	60
Corn,	40
Oats,	23
Clowseed,	5 00
Timothyseed,	2 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 75

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons),	\$6 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 30 to 1 50
Rye,	55
Corn,	42
Oats,	28
Rye Flour,	2 50
Barley, malt,	40
Patent,	3 75
Timothy Seed,	5 00
Clowseed,	5 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 00

John Crist's Estate.

THIS undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court, Auditor to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of JOHN CRIST, Administrator of the estate of JOHN CRIST, deceased, late of Monmouth township, and among the Creditors of said deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock. All persons interested in said Estate are requested to take notice of the same.

R. G. MCNEARY, Auditor.

July 14.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the last will and testament of PHILIP BISHOP, of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, (the two former of whom reside in Littlestown, Pa.) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

LEVI BISHOP,
SIMON S. BISHOP,
JEREMIAH P. BISHOP, Ex'rs.

July 14.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of C. W. D. R. VIX, late of said county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day,

THE FARM

of said deceased, situated partly in Hamilton township, and partly in Freedom township, Adams county, containing

215 ACRES,

more or less, of which 40 Acres are heavily timbered, and the residue is good arable land, with a good proportion of Meadow—said Tract adjoining lands of William Wilson, Henry Witrode, Abraham Fleener, David Bosserman and others. This Farm lies on the Public Road leading from Gettysburg to Fairfield 6 miles from the former and about 21 miles from the latter place. Marsh creek being within two and Middle creek within one mile of said Farm, and the "Company's Mills" being within one mile of it. The soil is of good quality and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a large

and a two-story ROUGH-CAST DWELLING HOUSE,

40 feet front by 35 feet deep, with a rough-cast one story Kitchen attached—also a Stone Bank Barn, 72 feet by 42 feet, with sheds, also Corn Crib, and Wagon Shed, and Carriage House attached, Stone Spring House, and Stone Smoke and Dry Houses.

There is a never failing Spring of water on said Farm, with Springs near the House, and several Springs in the fields—and a Large Orchard of Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Nectarines and other choice fruits—there being 600 to 800 bearing trees.

Although the deceased did not hold the title to the above Tract, yet such arrangements have been made with the parties holding the other undivided interests, as that conveyance of the whole estate will be made, with complete title.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

D. McCONAUGHY, Adm'r.

July 14.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West, will offer at Public Sale,

On Friday the 5th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises,

A PLANTATION,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, about 3 miles above Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Cole, Valentine Oyster and others, containing about

53 ACRES,

of which about 35 Acres are cleared, and well timbered—the remainder in good timber. The improvements are a large double

LOG HOUSE,

rough-cast outside, and plastered inside, a double Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a never-failing well of water at the door, Wash-house, Carriage house, and other Out-buildings. Two leading roads pass through the farm.—Also,

A LOT OF TIMBERLAND, containing about TEN ACRES, of thriving young Chestnut.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB SILLIK.

July 14.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a SMALL FARM, on reasonable terms, situate in Tennessee township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Amos B. Myers, George Mummert and others, containing about

84 ACRES,

of good red gravel land, with good water, and Tract of different kinds, having on all BARN, three corn cribs, and preparations for building a House.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers can view the property by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Widow Nelly's Farm adjoining said property. It will be sold entire, or divided, as it may suit purchasers.

GEO. B. THOMAS.

July 7.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Free men of Adams County, who are opposed to the sectional, selfish, and anti-American policy of the authors of the Kansas inquiry; who are in favor of freedom of thought, of the Press, and of debate; who believe that Liberty is National, and Slavery sectional; that the Compromises of the Constitution upon that question ought to be preserved, and all movements aggressive upon the same resisted;—are requested to assemble, at the usual place of holding Township Elections in their respective Districts, on Saturday the 2d day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and elect Two Delegates from each Township and Borough in the County; who shall meet in Convention, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferences, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Union Executive Com., JOSEPH WIERMAN, Ch'n.

R. G. MCNEARY, Sec'y.

July 7.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1856 have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 14 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of BENJAMIN GRAMMER, deceased, is authorized to sell, and hereby offers at Private Sale, the REAL ESTATE of said deceased, consisting of

A PLANTATION,

or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Bittinger, Samuel Wolf, Jacob Gmitter, Michael Schlosser, and others, containing

193 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land. The improvements are a double LOG HOUSE, one and a half story high, a LOG BARN, also, a Spring-house, Dry-House, and Log Shop. There is a fine spring of water near the house, and an abundant supply of water on the farm. About 25 Acres are well set in good Meadow, about 60 Acres of excellent Timber, such as Chestnut, Oak, Hickory, &c. There are two good CORKBARKS, having a great variety of fruit. The Shippensburg Road passes the buildings, which are within one mile of Gettysburg.

If the property is not sold at Private Sale previous to Wednesday the 13th day of August next, it will be offered at Public Sale on that day, upon the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MARGARET GRAMMER, Ex'x.

By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk.

July 7.

VALUABLE FARM AND MOUNTAIN LOTS

For Sale at Public Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 9th day of August next, that

Valuable Tract of Land, late the Estate of SOLOMON HARTMAN, deceased, situate in Menallen township, one mile northwest of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Baltzer Gmitter, Michael Hoffman, David Stewart and others, containing

175 ACRES,

more or less. The Farm is well watered, with a good LOG HOUSE, weather-boarded, Bank BARN, Smith-shop, SAW-MILL, TENANT-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-buildings; a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a great variety of other Fruit trees. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, with a good proportion of Meadow & Timber.

Also, THREE LOTS OF MOUNTAIN LAND.

No. 1, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Henry Cramer, Samuel Sloan and others, containing about 16 ACRES, well covered with young Chestnut Timber.

No. 2, situate in the same Township, adjoining lands of Samuel Sloan and John Steiner, containing 11 ACRES and 75 Perches, also well covered with thriving young Chestnut Timber.

No. 3, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of George Vandue, Samuel Beecher and others, containing 20 ACRES, more or less.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same, by applying to Samuel Hoffman, residing on the Farm.

Sale to commence at the Mansion-Farm, at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known.

THE HEIRS.

June 16.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated on the banks of Marsh Creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., 3 miles west of Gettysburg, to which place it is expected a RAILROAD will be finished in 18 months. This Farm contains

300 ACRES,

which can be conveniently divided into two—one of 140 and the other 160 acres; having two improvements; those on the 160 Acres consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING-HOUSE, Bank Store Barn, with 2 thrashing floors, Corn Crib, Carriage House and Straw Shed, &c. The improvements on the 140 Acres are a TENANT HOUSE, with a small Barn, 110 Acres have been limed; there are 1000 pounds of post and rail fence on it; good quality of land, some of which has yielded from 25 to 30 bushels wheat to the acre. 5 miles to home kilns; 8 miles to chestnut timber; 3 miles to mill; schoolhouse and church; of all denominations at convenient distances.

I will sell the whole or the 140 Acres Track.

J. S. CRAWFORD.

May 26.

TIMBER LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has still a few more choice LOTS for sale—which he will dispose of on liberal terms.

J. B. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, May 5.

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT AT April 1.

W. W. PAXTON'S.

SUMMER ALWAYS AHEAD!

Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of GOODS for the Spring and Summer Season, to be seen in Gettysburg!

AMONG which will be found, Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS, Black Silks, all qualities, Plain Delaines, plain and figured, Barege, Barege Delaines, Challis, Brillants, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Shirts, Rushing, Gowns, Hosiery and CLOTHS of all colors and prices, Cassimeres, for men and boys' wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c. Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as

Col. Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

Col. John C. Fremont has written the following letter to the committee of the Republican Convention appointed to inform him of his nomination for the Presidency:

New York, July 8, 1856.

Gentlemen: You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of a great movement of the People of the United States, who, without regard to past differences, are uniting in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible of the honor which their unreserved confidence, in this threatening position of the public affairs, implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of my election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end all the power of the government, irrespective of party issues and regardless of sectional strifes. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolves of your Convention expresses the sentiments in which I have been educated, and which have been ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience. With this declaration and avowal I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in those resolutions, and to these only because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and given to them especial importance.

I concur in the views of the Convention deprecating the foreign policy to which it adverts. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its dominions because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions, would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured, and its objects attained by just and healing councils, involving no loss of reputation. International embarrassments are mainly the results of a secret diplomacy, which aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institutions, and is itself yielding gradually to a more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free press, which, by its broad dissemination of political intelligence, secures in advance to the side of justice the judgment of the civilized world. An honest, firm and open policy in our foreign relations would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate opinions it would necessarily reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions, than the design of the nation, in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid giving countenance to the extension of slavery. The influence of the small but compact and powerful class of men interested in slavery, who command one section of the country and wield a vast political control as a consequence in the other, is now directed to turn back this impulse of the Revolution and reverse its principles. The extension of slavery across the continent is the object of the power which now rules the government; and from this spirit has sprung those kindred wrongs in Kansas, so truly portrayed in one of your resolutions, which prove that the elements of the most arbitrary governments have not been vanquished by the just theory of our own.

It would be out of place here to pledge myself to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the sectional controversy endangered by political animosities operating on a powerful class banded together by a common interest. A practical remedy is the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State. The South should, in my judgment, earnestly desire such consummation. It would vindicate its good faith. It would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied, and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South and vital to its interests. That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from free labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only genial region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquered from the free laborers who have long considered it as set apart for them in our inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle.

Whatever may be the persistence of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the free men of both sections, will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as the best safeguard from the oppression of the class which, by a monopoly of the soil and of slave labor to till it, might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of non-slaveholding freemen, including those of the South, upon whose welfare slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the General Government over the public lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence. Knowing this, their enmities will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which has more than once indicated the purpose of disposing of the public lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a freeman.

If the people intend to me this administration of the government, the laws of Congress in relation to the Territories shall be faithfully executed. All its authority shall be exerted in aid of the national will to re-establish the power of the country on the just principles which have heretofore received the sanction of the federal government, of the States, and the people of both sections. Such a policy would leave no sentiment to that sectional party which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new territories to capital in the form of slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of free labor—the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses, alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions.

Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of constitutional freedom. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT.

Terrible Tornado in Franklin co., N. Y.

Between 300 and 400 Houses Damaged. One of the peculiarities of the storm this summer is that they usually end in a tornado. We have had an uncommon number of hurricanes, destroying a large amount of property. Next in destructiveness to that of Philadelphia last May is a storm which occurred on last Monday week in Franklin county, New York, an account of which we take from the Republican:

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday morning last a fearful tornado passed over the towns of Constable, Burke and Chateaugay, in this county, and extending into Clinton county, doing an incalculable amount of damage—sweeping down forests, scattering fences, destroying all manner of buildings and other property, and leaving nothing but desolation in its track. A heavy and portentous cloud was first observed rising in the northwest, and soon another appeared in the southwest, moving in the direction of the former. These clouds met about two miles north of this village.

A friend, who was watching their coming together, said there was an instant crash of falling trees, fences, houses, &c. From this point it swept on with fearful rapidity and force, making a path through the forests and over the fields in nearly a direct course to Burke and Chateaugay—levelling trees of every size, and buildings as it went. It struck the North street of Burke, near the Town House. The store of Keeler & Stewart was here unroofed, as were also several dwelling houses and other buildings, and passing a small hollow with little damage it again struck with force about half a mile further on, and from this point on to Chateaugay, a distance of six miles; hardly one building escaped uninjured, and not a barn was left standing. Jeremiah Thoms, in the employ of Mr. Mitchell, was killed.

From the west line of Burke to and including the hotel of S. D. Roberts at Chateaugay Corners, one hundred and eighty-five buildings, either unroofed, blown down, or moved from their foundations, can be counted as you ride along the road. This does not include those partially injured by the loss of a few shingles or the tearing off portions of covering, but such as are nearly or quite destroyed.

The village of Chateaugay is a complete desolation. Not a building escaped injury, and a great number—we do not know how many—are completely destroyed. The scene is one which baffles description. Stores, churches, dwellings, barns, sheds, out-buildings, all present a sad spectacle—they are awfully shattered and broken to pieces.

Beyond Chateaugay we have heard of from sixty to seventy buildings which were more or less injured. The tornado extended for a distance of from thirty to forty miles—perhaps further, and it must have injured and destroyed nearly four hundred buildings. \$100,000 will not probably cover the damage.

H. A. Taylor, Esq., of this village, who passed over the road on Tuesday, informs us that there are 364 buildings, of all kinds, from the west line of Burke to and including the village of Chateaugay, that were injured, unroofed and destroyed—and more than two-thirds of that number completely ruined. Among the 364 are 128 dwellings, 4 stores, 2 churches and 8 schoolhouses.

Baptism of a Chinese Convert. An interesting ceremony took place on Sunday in the Church of the Ascension, in New York. The Sacrament of Adult Baptism was administered according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Yung Kiung Nga, a young Chinaman from Shanghai, who for a year back has been studying in Delaware under the Rev. Mr. Clemson. The Express says:

Yung Kiung Nga is about 18 years old, a very promising youth, and already quite a proficient in our language, and well grounded in the rudiments of the Christian faith. It is his present wish and intention to dedicate himself to the Missionary work among his countrymen, and he is now pursuing his studies at Rev. Dr. Anthon's School in this city, with that end in view. Another Chinese convert, who two Sundays since was received into the Church by Rev. Dr. Stephens, in Philadelphia, was present at Ascension Church on Sunday, and witnessed the baptism of Kiung.

Shocking and Fatal Occurrence.

It has never been our lot to record a more melancholy or shocking death than that of Rowland B. Perry, Esq., of Grand Blanc, in this county, who was gored to death by a favorite bull on Monday afternoon week. About 2 o'clock on that day Mr. P. was leading his bull by a chain towards a well in the barn yard, it is supposed for the purpose of watering. The only other person present was a boy, who was on the outside of the fence, and when his attention was attracted Mr. Perry was lying upon the ground, and the bull standing over him. It was thought at that time he was not seriously hurt, but the animal dashed at him with fury, raised him on his horns, and crushed him so violently against the fence as to break away one of the boards and force him through into the road. Mr. Seymour Perry, nephew of the deceased, who, with Mr. Bates, was working at a short distance, ran to the spot. Mr. Perry was then insensible. On being carried to the house he revived; but sank rapidly and died in about half an hour. The bull is a very fine short-horned Durham, which Mr. Perry had raised from six months old, and been constantly in the habit of handling.—*Flint (Mich.) Citizen.*

Large Emigrant Train.—The largest emigrant train of the season passed westward, over the New York Central Railroad, on Thursday afternoon. There were twenty-one passenger cars; and among the emigrants were 740 Mormons bound for Salt Lake, the majority of whom were females.

Killed by Lightning.—In South Haven, Mass., on Monday, a man by the name of Ezra Phillips, while leading a horse to water, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, together with the horse.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, (of Bradford.)

The large Sabbath-school attached to St. James' Church, in this place, had a picnic on the banks of Marsh-creek on Friday last. The day was very pleasant, and every thing passed off delightfully to those who joined in it.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and organized—Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia, Chairman, Russell Everett, of Allegheny, and George Raymond, of Blair, Secretaries. Various plans were considered for conducting the coming campaign. The northern and western members give assurances that the majorities for Fremont and Dayton will be unprecedentedly large in their sections, and speak confidently of carrying Pennsylvania.

The Compiler is surely jesting when it asserts that the New York Evening Post, New York Herald, and Buffalo Daily Republic are not Democratic papers. It is so well known, by those who have had the opportunity to observe such things, that we can scarcely realize that such a bold assertion would be made. Does not the Compiler know, that these papers were among the most active and efficient advocates of the present Administration; and it was not until the unwise and reckless course of the Administration, and wild Democratic Legislation, had plunged our country into the unhappy and distracted condition in which we now find it, that those papers have raised their voices in condemnation of those acts, and felt it a duty to battle for the right? They have done what thousands of other Northern Democrats will do before the Ideas of November.

A Kansas convention was held at Buffalo on Thursday last, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Federal Government as upholding oppression and outrage in Kansas, and characterizing the Senate bill as deceptive and fraudulent and intended to make Kansas a Slave State, pledging increased exertions to make Kansas free, for organizing associations to make monthly contributions of money for Kansas, which should not fall short of \$100,000 each month, &c., &c. Gerritt Smith subscribed \$1500 per month "during the war," and handed in a check for the first instalment. A National Central Committee was appointed.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., has declined the nomination for the Vice Presidency by the New York anti-Fillmore Convention. He declares himself in favor of Fillmore and Donelson. The Whigs of the South have nearly to a man gone in to the support of the latter ticket.

Gen. Percifer F. Smith has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of the West, in room of Brig. Gen. Clark. His head-quarters will be removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth. Col. Sumner will remain as at present, though subordinate to Gen. Smith.

Ex-President Van Buren has written a letter, in which he says he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but now, believing that the Kansas bill will eventually restore quiet, and do justice to every part of the Union, he sustains the measure and supports Mr. Buchanan.

A Governor Fighting.—On Monday last, Mr. Pleasant, former editor of the Penny Post, Richmond, entered the chamber of Gov. Wise at the Capitol, in Richmond, in a state of intoxication, and insulted him, and when he was ordered to leave he attempted to strike the Governor. Mr. Wise then struck Mr. Pleasant in the eye, and kicked him out of the room.

Later advices from England say that the recent statements with reference to the increase of the British naval forces on the North American station are untrue. Those sent out were merely to replace those about to return in consequence of their being unfit for further service. As additional proof of the peaceful intentions of Her Majesty's Government the most stringent orders have been issued to the British Admiral to use all the means in his power to avoid a collision with American vessels.

Bayard Taylor, the celebrated poet-traveller (a native of Chester county, in this State), sailed on Wednesday last, for Europe. He goes abroad with the expectation of remaining about two years, during which he intends to travel through Russia, and Tartary, and spend the winter in Iceland. A brother and two sisters accompany him. Mr. Knetsch, the landscape painter, also sailed with him. He intends to spend two or three months in sketching in the lake districts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and return in November.

The President Vetoed.

The President vetoed three bills a few days ago: An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river; an act for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's river, in Michigan; and an act for deepening the channel of St. Clair flats in Michigan. On Monday last, the Senate took up these bills; and Mr. Sillwell and Mr. Cass took very decided ground against the veto message of the President, and showed its fallacy. The first bill passed against the veto, 31 to 12; the second, 34 to 7; and the third, 28 to 8.

On Tuesday, the bills came up in the House of Representatives. That body refused to have the President's objections read; and the first passed, 143 to 55; the second 139 to 55; and the third, 136 to 54. The passage of these bills over the vetoes, has caused much rejoicing among the Congressional friends of such objects.

The Kansas Bill.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bill from the House to admit Kansas into the Union as a State, reported back the same with an amendment, striking out the preamble, and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill which had previously passed the Senate. Mr. Douglas asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, which was agreed to. After some discussion, and the voting down of several propositions, the bill passed as amended, 32 to 13.

The Assault on Mr. Sumner.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, called up the report of the select committee relative to the assault upon Mr. Sumner, which concludes with resolutions expelling Mr. Brooks, and expressing disapprobation of conduct of Messrs. Edmundson, and Keitt. The report was discussed during the whole day's session, in very good temper. The discussion was continued during the whole of Thursday's session.

The Senate was engaged all of Wednesday upon the Kansas question, which is likely, in some form or other, to occupy Congress till the end of the session. The discussion arose upon the motion to print extra copies of the Senate Kansas bill and report.

The trial of Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, for the murder of Thomas Keating, was in progress at our last accounts from Washington. The court room was densely crowded throughout the proceedings.

The despatches from our Ministers at the principal European capitals contain assurances that nearly all the foreign legations unite in approving the principle and policy embodied in the last paper of our Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, dismissing Mr. Crampton, the British Minister.

Deaths by Lightning.—On the afternoon of the 6th, the house of Lewis Joslin, in Killingby, R. I., was struck by lightning, and his daughter, 13 years old, instantly killed. On the same day, Mr. Alfred Brown, at North Hampton, N. H., was struck dead by lightning, while standing in the door with a young lady. The lady also was prostrated, but was afterwards recovered. In Essex, Mass., on the 4th, Mr. Win. Burnham, while sitting at a window in his house, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning. In Somerset county, Md., Mrs. Townsend, wife of Mr. Levin Townsend, was killed by lightning on Monday afternoon.

The difficulties between the Spanish and the Mexican Governments, it is said, have been settled. The details of the arrangement have not been promulgated.

The wheat crop in Virginia is generally much larger than was expected, and the quality of the grain has rarely been better.

There was another disgraceful prize-fight at Riker's Island, near New York, on Wednesday morning last, between a mulatto named Robinson, and an Englishman named Barney Aaron. There were probably 300 of the "fancy" in attendance on the occasion. They fought 50 rounds, the contest lasting two hours and twenty minutes. The Englishman won the fight. The stakes were \$100 a side. The police were on the alert to catch them when they returned, but they managed to elude them.

The Mormons on Beaver Island.—Companies of armed men are fitting out at Mackinac and Washington harbors, on Lake Michigan, for the purpose of going to Beaver Island to make arrests of Mormons residing there, who are suspected of various crimes. Several articles have been found in their possession, and recognized by persons from whom they had been stolen.

Sad Accident.—Mr. Solomon Smith, a resident of Frederick county, Md., fell from a buggy on the 3d inst., while crossing the mountain, and the wheel of the buggy passed over his neck. He was taken to the "Mountain House," and expired in about two hours after the accident.

Hydrophobia.—It is stated that sixteen persons were bitten on the 1st instant by mad dogs in Patterson, N. J., so severely that their death is regarded as certain, and one has already resulted fatally—in the case of a young man aged 27 years.

The Whigs of Lancaster for Fremont.

A meeting of the Whig Committee of Lancaster county, Pa., was held on last Monday evening, and a series of important resolutions unanimously adopted. The preamble says that, in the platform of the National Republican Convention, the Whigs recognize the principles ever held by the party in that county, and that, in the nominees of that Convention, they recognize men whose past lives show them to be fitted for the posts to which they have been nominated; and the resolutions recommend to the Whigs of the county to give a hearty support to Fremont and Dayton, and, as a precedent to success in the fall, to elect delegates to a Fremont and Dayton County Convention, to secure a triumph at the ensuing local elections.

Hon. John Brough, formerly State Auditor of Ohio, and the most effective stump speaker the Democratic party ever had in the State, has repudiated the Cincinnati platform and its nominees, and is now on the stump in Indiana, advocating the election of Fremont and Dayton.

Half-way Support.—The Anti-Douglas feeling in Illinois appears to be increasing in strength every day. The Southern Illinoisan, published at Shawneetown, Ill., hoists the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, not because of any particular liking for Mr. Buchanan, but, as it says, because "this success was the defeat and annihilation of one of the greatest demagogues and time-servers with which our own or any other party has ever been cursed. We mean S. A. Douglas. He has had his day, and is now passing off the stage of political action."

State Elections.—On the first Monday in August, elections will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Iowa; and on the first Thursday of August, in North Carolina and Tennessee. On the first Monday of October, in Georgia and Florida, and on the second Tuesday of October, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The Whigs of Maryland had a State Convention at Baltimore, on Thursday last, which was fully attended. Their resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, take strong ground against Mr. Fremont and Mr. Buchanan, and expressly declare that they will have no connection with any of the present political parties, but in examining the claims of the respective candidates, they feel compelled to give their preference for Mr. Fillmore, who, as a Whig, has nobly served the country, and whose conservative character and views are calculated to allay the sectional strife that now threatens the stability of the Union.

A new rival in the wheat line, (or rather an old one, whose operations have been suspended for some time by the war in Europe) is now making his appearance. Our last accounts from Russia say, that the crops present an admirable appearance in all the provinces, and it is certain that Russia can export an immense quantity of wheat to foreign countries by the ports both of the Black Sea and of the Baltic. The latter ports, in particular, will supply wheat to England, and their commerce now is extraordinarily active. Riga and Cronstadt are encumbered with vessels of all countries. Companies are being formed for extensive railroads in Russia, which will enable the different provinces to throw their products into market in more abundance.

At Brighton, Mass., on Thursday last, the house of Thomas Witherson was blown up by gunpowder, a keg of powder having been placed in the kitchen. The house was set on fire, but all the inmates, twelve in number, escaped uninjured. The adjoining houses were shaken as with an earthquake.

Affray in Edenton.—An affray took place in Edenton, N. C., a few days since, between Mr. Colton, editor of the Banner, and Mr. Badham, a lawyer, of Pasquotank. Mr. Colton criticised sharply an anonymous article of which Mr. B. was the author, and refusing to retract words used in the reply, a fight ensued, in which Mr. Badham was badly wounded by a pistol shot fired by Mr. Colton.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Gov. Shannon has resigned the Governorship of Kansas. Col. Woodson is the acting Governor at present.

The annual commencement of Dickinson College took place on Thursday last.

McCormick's extensive paper factory, at Chicago, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday week. The loss is heavy.

Yankee Doodle.—At the fourth of July dinner in Boston the following toast was offered:

"Yankee Doodle.—The tune to which our fathers marched to victory. May their sons, as they commemorate Yankee Doodle-doo, never forget what Yankee Doodle did!"

Decased.—The Rev. Peter Jones died lately near Brantford, Canada. He was the celebrated Indian chief who was married in New York some twenty-five years ago, to a highly respectable lady of the vicinity of London, with whom Mr. Jones became acquainted on his first visit to England, where he went to plead the cause of Indian Missions.

Specie Still Going.

The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York, on the 5th, for Liverpool, with nearly a million of dollars in specie!

Still More!

The Cunard steamer left New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 160 passengers, and upwards of \$1,600,000 in specie. This makes more than two millions and a half by the two vessels!

The present relations between the government of the United States and that of France are of the most satisfactory character, notwithstanding the unpleasant report of our military commission as to their reception, and various rumors which we had that the French government had intended to interpose in opposition to American expansion or filibusterism in Cuba and Central America. Napoleon III. had the sagacity also to see that war between the United States and England was an impossibility, and that the least of all causes for a rupture could be found in the dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

The last arrivals from Europe, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, demonstrate that the war clouds which lately specked the horizon, and seemed to portend a rupture between this country and England, have passed away. The tone of the English press is eminently pacific, and the people of the Kingdom seem to be really delighted that the threatened storm has blown over. Even the London Times, which is much fonder of dealing forth fulminations, than breathing the softer notes of peace, deigns to wreath its countenances with a smile, and to recommend to the Home Government a speedy pacific adjustment of all questions at issue, so as to withdraw them from the arena of the approaching Presidential contest. Whatever may be the wishes or intentions of the respective Governments, it is evident that the people of the two countries desire nothing so much as a continuance of the peaceful relations which have hitherto subsisted between the two branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family.

On Monday a collision occurred at a point some miles west of Greensburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between two freight trains. Three persons were seriously injured. An engineer, named Frazier, had his right leg so terribly crushed that it is feared amputation will be necessary.

Security of Money at the West.—A letter from Beloit, Wisconsin, under the date of July 1, says:—"Business generally is very dull in this region. Money is scarce and commands high rates of interest, some paying as high as from forty to sixty per cent. In Iowa and Minnesota the scarcity prevails, and business prospects are at present not very flattering."

Seventeen fires are noticed in one of the Philadelphia papers as having been produced by fire-crackers and other substances of the sort, on the 4th of July.

Important from Mexico.—The Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, says:

"Military preparations are progressing, as though it was certain that hostilities with Spain would soon commence. Vera Cruz has been strengthened and more numerous garrisons. A division of the army has been concentrating for the last ten days at Jalapa. Another is on its way to San Luis Potosi, and a brigade marched this week for Matamoros. Tampico has been fortified as far as possible, and the government has no intention of receding from its position."

Indian Hostilities in New Mexico.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Late advices from Santa Fe have been received and announce the renewal of Indian troubles and violence. Many tribes are engaged in hostilities. Gen. Garland was preparing a campaign on an extensive scale. Numerous Comanches and other Indians were assembled on the Arkansas frontier awaiting their annuities.

Horrible Affair.—Mr. George Guy, living at Ocean View, in the vicinity of Norfolk, set fire to his house on Monday night, and it was consumed, with one of his children. He had been on a spree for some time previous to the melancholy tragedy, and for the past few days had shown evident signs of a return of insanity with which he was afflicted.

Ice at Niagara Falls.—A letter dated Niagara Falls, June 20, says:—"About 50 feet below the American Fall, and immediately in front of Babbitt's Daguerreotype rooms, there still remains a cake of ice weighing probably twenty-five tons. During the last winter the mass of ice formed by the continual addition of spray is said to have been more than 100 feet high; indeed, in a stereoscopic picture taken during the past winter this glacier seems to be nearly as high as the American Fall."

Great Fire in Lowell.—A fire took place in Lowell, Mass., on the 4th, which consumed about \$50,000 worth of property. It originated in the picker of the Richmond wadding mill, a large three story building, and then spread with fearful rapidity to the adjoining mills, burning to the ground two two-story bating mills, two large store houses, one dwelling, and partially destroying two store houses belonging to the P. O. Richmond estate.

Spirited Hunt.—A squirrel hunt recently came off at Columbus, Warren county, Pa. The number of animals killed was 5,610, of which there were woodchucks 363; red squirrels 790; chipmunks 2,400; black squirrels 468. The balance was made up of porcupines, coons, hawks, blackbirds, &c.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

On Monday afternoon last, a disastrous accident occurred on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Relay House. A switch had been displaced, evidently by design of some black-hearted wretch, and the engine and tender were thrown off first, and then overturned on the main track, when the whole train was dashed upon them. Nearly all the cars were smashed to pieces, and it seems miraculous that the loss of life was not awful. But two were killed, and thirteen badly wounded, as far as could be ascertained, although the train was full of passengers. Those killed were James Gough, the engineer, and Wm. A. Naugle, both of Baltimore. Among those wounded was Wm. Bridges, a wholesale confectioner, Baltimore, Capt. Hoover, conductor, and Wm. Worthington, Esq., a member of the Annapolis bar.

The Coroner's Inquest in the case of the above accident have rendered their verdict that the train was thrown from the track by the displacement of the switch, by some persons unknown. The Company have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

Accident on the Columbia Railroad.—On Friday week, two trains containing live stock were going east from Lancaster, when the hindmost train ran into the forward one at Landis' warehouse, about three miles east of Lancaster, smashing the hindmost car, killing one brakeman and breaking the legs of another, and killing 25 or 30 head of sheep.

The colored men of the city of New York, who are entitled to vote, held a meeting on the 4th, and ratified Col. Fremont's nomination. One of the speakers, however, said he could not vote for Fremont, because however excellent his character and good his principles, yet he did not go far enough for the men who have the love of liberty at their hearts. He considered Gerrit Smith the superior man.

The largest locomotive in the U. States has just been made for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by Ross Winans. It has 12 wheels 44 inches in diameter, 22 inch stroke, 11 feet fire-box, and weighs 33 tons. It has been built for the purpose of drawing a train of six passenger cars up the heavy grades on that road (of which some are 117 feet to the mile) at the rate of 25 miles per hour. It is said that this monster is capable of accomplishing it with apparent ease.

Dates from San Jose, Costa Rica, to June 5th, state that the Government of that country is re-organizing to attack Walker, and that a new army of nine thousand men will soon invade Nicaragua. It is also reported that three other Central American States are going over with their armaments to attack Walker, and that it is believed that they are by this time in New Leon. The feeling against the filibusters in the Central American States is as strong as ever. The cholera had subsided in Costa Rica. The Costa Rican accounts represent Walker's forces to be in a most deplorable condition.

A melancholy incident took place at the celebration of the 4th, in Blair county. Two volunteer companies were engaged in a sham battle, when a young man named Charles Hicks, of Duncansville, was killed by a paper wad. He was shot at five in the evening, and died the next day at one o'clock.

There has been considerable prosperity among the lower classes in Ireland, for the last two or three years; yet the spirit of emigration is still as rife as ever, says the Billingslee Star, and a large number of emigrants are constantly leaving for America.

The vessel which was sent out by the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the submarine telegraph cable, lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has returned to New York, having succeeded in recovering, in good order, a large portion of the cable.

Fatal Result.—At Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th, a man named Jameson leaped into the Scioto from the National Hotel bridge, the distance to the water being thirty-three feet, and swam ashore. After this, finding Thomas, of Columbus, who was swimming drunk, could not find the man, he shot much himself, and made the jump. He fell on his back on the water, and was killed by the shock.

Minnesota Terrible.—A letter from a gentleman in this territory says:—"Immigrants are pouring into this beautiful, fertile and beautiful territory with unprecedented rapidity. It is believed there will be little if any less than 10,000 additions to our population this year."

Fourth of July Accidents.—At New Canaan, Conn., on the 4th, while some persons were preparing to use a salute, a low fire-cracker among a pile of cartridges, exploding the whole, by which twenty bystanders were badly burned. One is dead, and five others are not expected to live.

Steamboats Destroyed on the Western Rivers.—Upwards of thirty steamboats have been destroyed by fire, fifteen demolished by the ice, and twelve rendered useless by boiler explosions thus far during the present year on the western rivers. Sixteen have been burned at Algiers, La., and St. Louis, Mo.

